

# Tourist Guide Book Delhi

VISITOR'S GUIDE TO DELHI

*Published by*

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Humayun's Tomb Delhi

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# HISTORY

**HISTORY**—The city of Delhi bears a tradition that carries it back to the legendary age of the epic Mahabharata : to the legendary wars fought between gods and heroes almost 3000 years ago.

Delhi lies between the Aravalli hills to the south and north west and the river Yamuna along the east, a strategic position that no king or conqueror has ever overlooked. Through the centuries it has been fought for and defended and, very often, vanquished and pillaged. On more than two occasions, by order of law, it has been deserted by its inhabitants to rise again like a phoenix from the ashes of the dead. At the seat of power Delhi has seen the passing of many kings and dynasties and absorbed many different cultures.

Its monuments have aroused the wonder and excitement of travellers through the ages. Each dynasty built a new city, moulded by the times and the personality of the king. From the earliest Rajput structures in the southern hills, these sites moved north to the river settlement along the Yamuna. Popular belief cites seven cities of Delhi, but if all the minor forts and townships are taken into account, their number increases to fifteen.

Lal Kot, the rugged citadel of the Rajputs, stood on the site of the first city of Delhi. It was built by the Tomar king Anangpal about 1660 A.D. Later, Prithviraj Chauhan, the most celebrated of the Rajput warriors, enlarged the fortified

area, built massive ram-parts and renamed the fort Quila Rai Pithoora.

On the site of this Hindu fort the first Muslim Sultan of Delhi, the slave king Qutab-ud-din Aibak, built Delhi's first mosque the Qutab-ul-Islam or Might of Islam Masjid. Close by he laid the foundations of the Qutab Minar, that soaring tower of victory which still stands like a sentinel dominating the landscape of Delhi.

# **“RED FORD”**

## **LAL QILA**

This massive fort is the most magnificent of all Indian royal palaces. It is a red sandstone building with mighty walls surmounted by fine towers. The fort was built by the most famous Mughal Emperor Shah Jehan at the right bank of river Jammuna on the eastern side of the city and near Chandni Chowk.

Shah Jehan, after reigning at Agra for 11 years decided to transfer his capital again to Delhi owing to the lack of space, narrow streets, excessive heat and unlevelled ground there. The foundation stone the fort of was laid in 1639 A. D. and it was completed after 9 years and 3 months at an estimated cost of 9 crores of rupees. The Chief Superintendent of the work under whose supervision the fort and its buildings were completed, was the renowned architit Mukārmmat Khan.

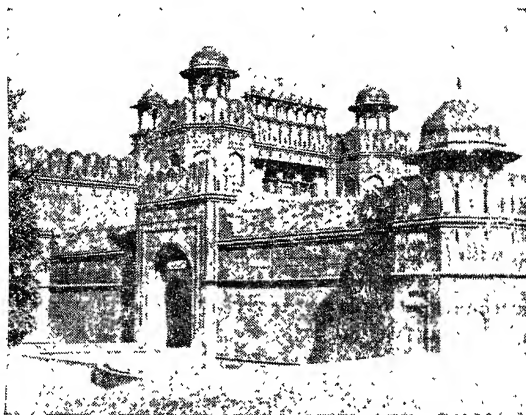
The fort is an irregular octagonal in plan with its two long sides on the east and west and six smaller ones on the north and south. Its circumference is about one and a half mile, with length from north to south 3,200 feet and breadth from east to west 1800 feet. On the river front the walls are 90 feet in height while on the ground level. The ditch around it is 75 feet and 30 feet deep, which was filled with water during war time.

After completion of the fort ,Emperor Shah Jahan entered it with gorgeous ritune. Prince Dara \_scattered jewels gold

and silver coins over his father's head till he reached the inner gate. All the palace buildings were already decorated. The floors were covered with magnificent carpets and ceilings, wall and colonades, were wrapped with fine brocade silk and velvet. A gorgeous *shamiyana*, costing one lakh of rupees was supported by 3000 strong *farrashes*.

The Emperor gave alms with open heart Princes, ladies of the *harem*, Ministers and other gained precious gift and big titles, and Mukarnmat Khan received the high rank of *Panch Hazari*.

Red Fort is indeed a very plain and unassuming name, but in its good old days of departed glory it bore great names. Shah Jehan and Aurangzeb called it '*Qila-e-Mubarak*' or the fortunate citadel. In the time of Akbar Shah II and Bahadur Shah it was named as '*Qila-a-Mullah*' or the fort of exalted dignity.



*Lahori Gate*

## **Lahore Gate—the main entrance**

This most important gate faces Chandni Chowk, the famous throughfare of the city. In the Mughal days there used to be held a festival known as *Meena Bazar* before this gate. The entrance arch is flanked by crowned towers, while between these is a screen of *chhatries*, crowned by seven marble domes and terminated by tapering minarets. Emperor Aurangzeb erected barbaricans as an additional protection to the Fort. When Shah Jehan came to know of this, he wrote him regarding these barbaricans that. You have made the Fort a bride, and set a veil before her face.

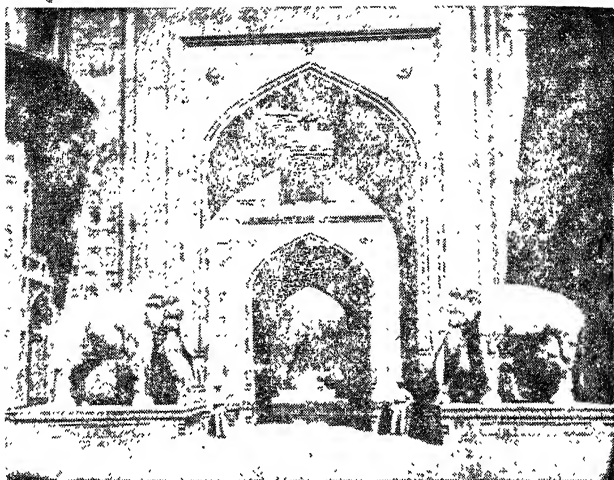
## **Delhi Gate**

As the face of this Gate is towards old Delhi, it is famous by the name of Delhi Gate. Its construction is similar in design as that of Lahore Gate.

## **Elephant Gate**

On the second entrance of Delhi Gate there stand two splendid Black Elephants of probably actual size on each side which are of much interest. Originally, here were figures of two Rajput heroes. Jaimal and Fattah, riding on two elephants which were destroyed by Emperor Aurangzeb. In 1856 A.D. 125 pieces of these were found underground. After combination of which one elephant was formed. Later on two elephants of the same style were set up by the order of Lord Curzon in 1903 and these pieces were placed in the museum (Mumtaz Mahal).





*Elephant Gate*

### **Chatta Chowk.**

Passing through the Lahore Gate one will find a valued hall measuring 268 feet in length and 27 feet in width. On both sides of the roadway, there are 36 shops in two storeys. It is said that it was the design chosen by Shah Jehan himself.

### **Naubat Khana**

After passing by grassy round one finds himself beneath a two storeyed building. It is about 99 feet long and 68 feet wide. Five times a day the Royal Band used to play in this lofty hall : on Sunday "Sacred day to the Sun" and Saturday (the day of the week on which the king was born) the music

was kept up the whole day in Mughal days. Through this entrance, none could pass mounted except Princes of Royal Blood. The visitors have to pass through the entrance in order to see the places of the Fort.



*Diwan-i-Am*

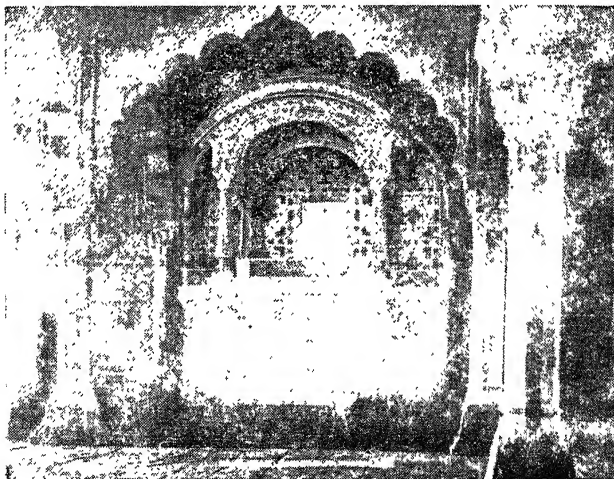
### **Diwan-i-Am**

This red sand stone building stands on a plinth of stone 4 feet high. Its original courtyard was 500 feet long and 300 feet wide. It is enclosed by arcaded claisters which were brilliantly gilded and brightly decorated with flowers. The hall was well-decorated with historical pictures. A beautiful golden railing was fixed around this building. In front of the

Emperor's seat was huge a *shamiyana* with a border of pearl on its four sides and golden embroidery work set with jewels in the centre.

### **Qursi the Emperor's Seat**

In the centre of the front wall inside the Diwan-i Am 10 feet high from the ground is a marble recess. On its front walls is the mosaic work of Austin de Bordenuxi a French artist of genius, representing beautiful birds, flowers and fruit in the most natural manner. At that time of the Mutiny in 1857 many of these jewels and stones were picked out.



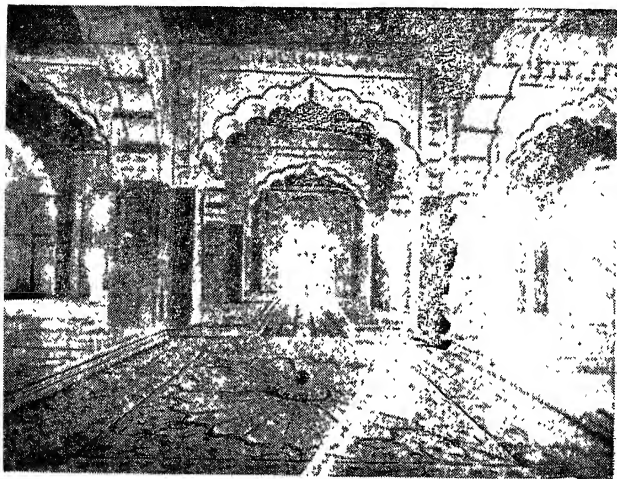
*Qursi the Emperor's Seat*

### **Lal Pardah**

To the left of the Diwan-i-Am was a gateway called the *Lal Pardah*, because a red curtain hung there. It was a great privilege to enter this gate. Only the Emperor's special favourites, did so any they were called *Lal Pardaris*.

### **Rang Mahal**

It is called so from the coloured decoration with which it formerly adorned. The building measures 1530 feet by 690 feet and its ceiling is decorated with flowers. The original ceiling was of silver and ornamented with golden flowers

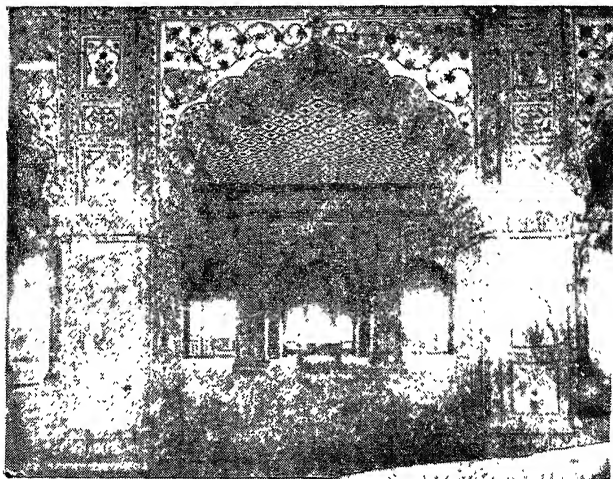


*Rang Mahal*

but in the reign of Farrukhsayar it was taken off and melted down. In the back wall of this building which is towards the river there are five beautiful screened windows from where Begums and princesses watched the elephant and wild-beast fights, which were held on the sandy ground. In the centre of the Rang Mahal is a tank in which there is a beautiful **lotus flower** like a cusp of the marble. The sheets of the water rising from the edges of the cusp.

### **Diwan-i-Khas**

It is a magnificent marble pavillion standing on a 4 feet high plinth. The hall is 90 feet by 67 feet and its ceiling is



*Diwan-i-Khas*

supported by thirty two richly carved pillars inlaid with precious gems. Its original ceiling was of silver valued at 29 lakh of rupees, which was looted by Jats in 1779 A.D. Over an arch in the central hall the famous inscription in Persian letter runs as follows :—

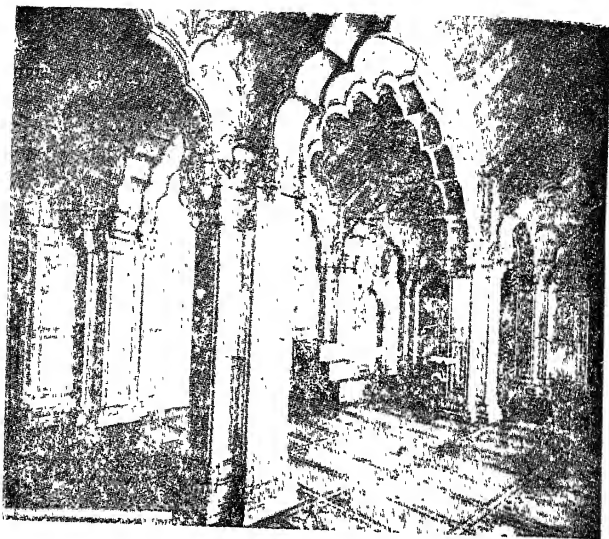
“If there be a paradise on the earth,  
It is this, it is this, it is this ?



*Diwan-i-Khash*

### **Khas Mahal**

On the northern side of Diwan-e-Khas, is the set of three marble apartments, communicating with one another. *Tasbi-Khaha* or the houses of worship, *Khawab Gah* or the bed chamber and *Baithak* or the conversation house.

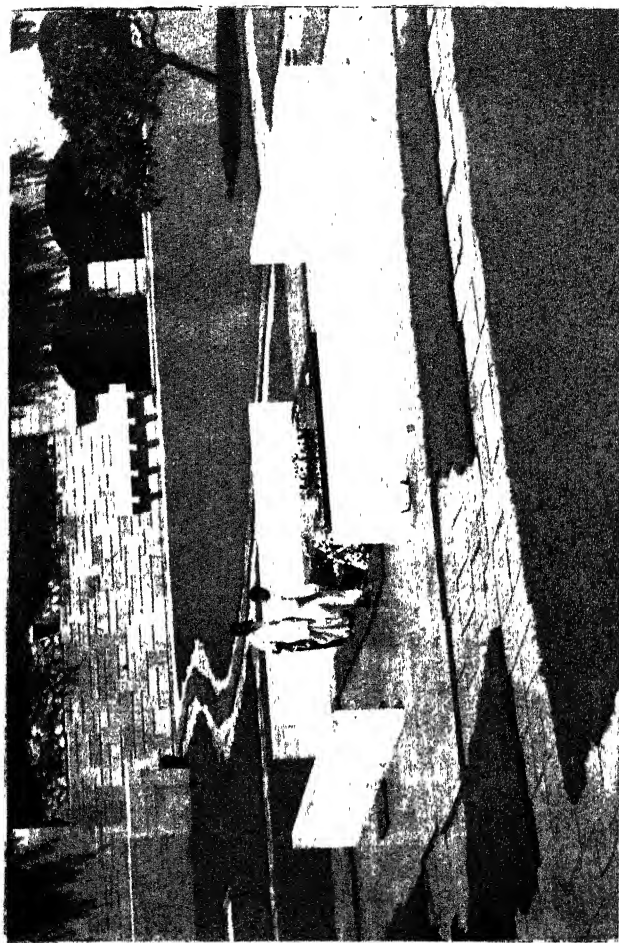


### *Diwan-i-Khas*

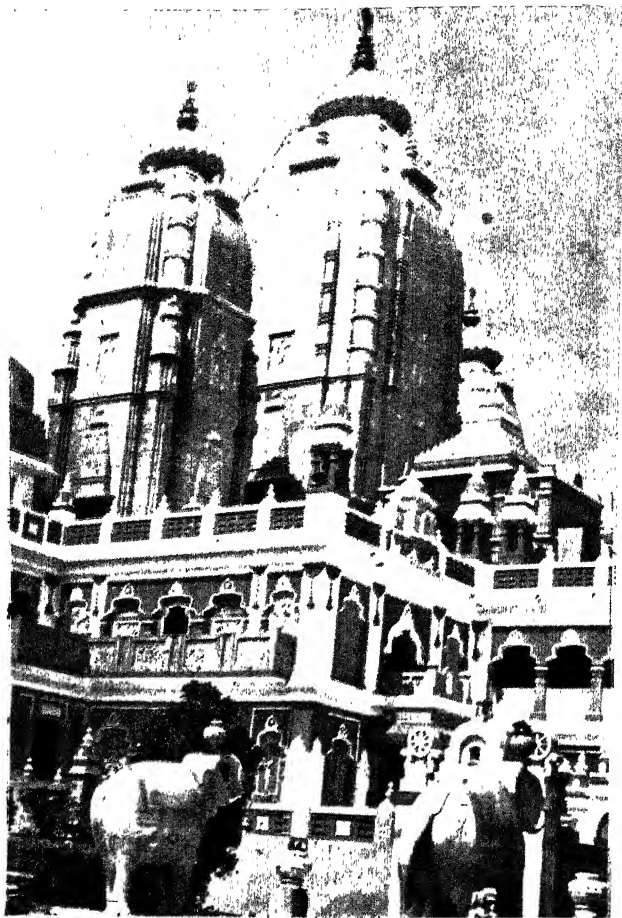
**Nahr-e-Bahisht** or Stream of Paradise which runs amidst these palaces dividing these in two equal parts. The magnificence of these palaces in the Mughal days is indescribable, when even now, without any decoration these seem to be so beautiful.

### **Scale of Justice**

In the middle of **Tasbi-Khana** and **Khwab Gah** is the Scale of Justice with moon and stars inlaid in gold over the beautiful carved marble screen. The Emperor made it in order to

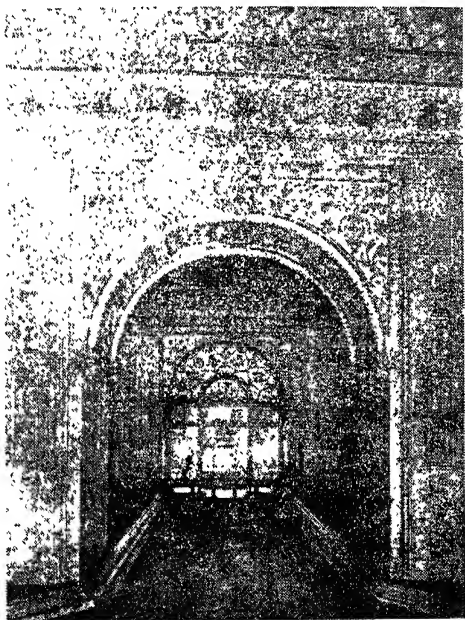




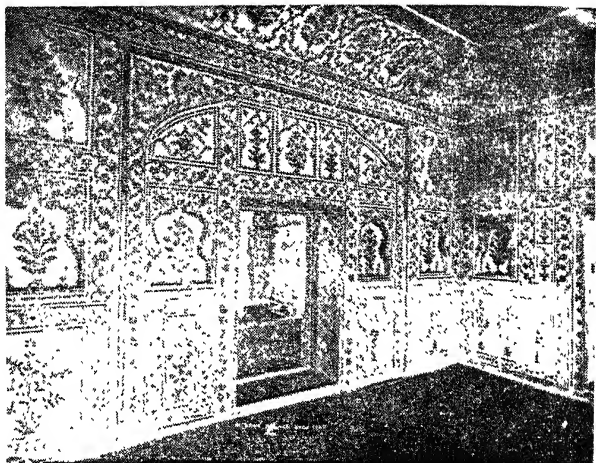


Birla Mandir Delhi

show that his Justice was weighed like a scale. Here is the most highly ornamented screen and nothing can exceed the general poetry of the design. It is said that outside the Khawab Gah a curtain was hung and a rhapsodist relate the tales in a loud voice as a lull to sleep to the Emperor.



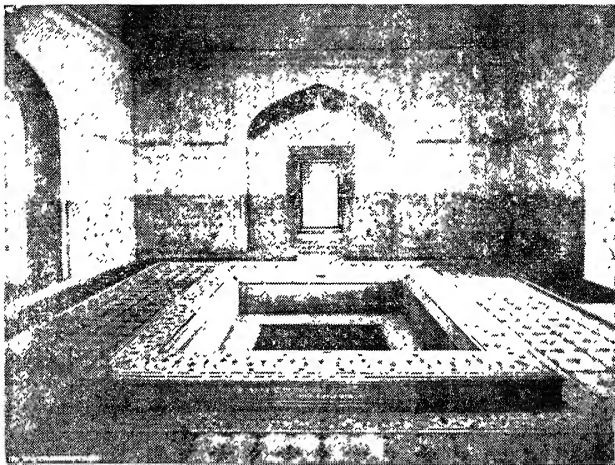
*Scale of Justice*



*Scale of Justics*

### **Human or Royal Bath**

Near the Diwani-e-Khas are the Hummams, the bath rooms for the Royal Family. There are three main appartments divided by passages. The first room facing the river was dressing room and perfumed fountains were played here day and night. The second appartment has central basin for hot and cold baths as desired. There was a silver jet in the centre of the tank which was perfumed with rose water.



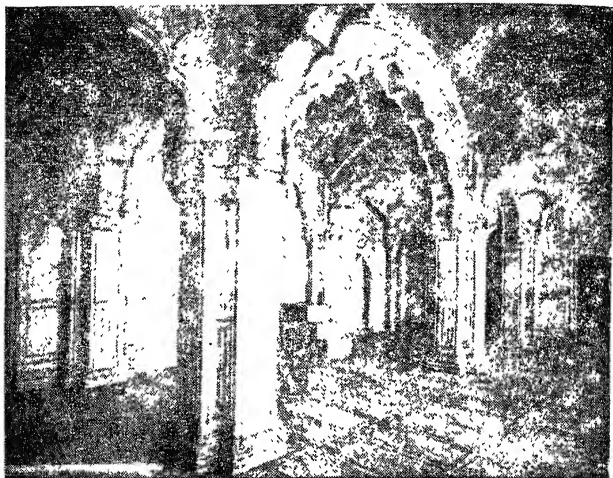
*Royal Bath*

### **Samman Burj**

In the east of Khawab-Gah is a tower crowned by an octagonal dome. Its cupola now covered with lime plaster was once ceased with golden polish coper sheet. In the Mughal times here the Emperor came daily at the dawn to salute the rising sun and in turn recived the salutation of his subject.

### **Moti Masjid or Pearl Mosque**

On the northern side of Hammam is the Moti Masjid, built in 1622 by Aurangzeb, for the Royal Family at a cost to 1 lakh and 60 thousand rupees. The mosque is built of white



*Moti Masjid*

marble on a plinth of 3 feet height measuring some 40 feet by 83 feet and 20 feet high. Its entrance is made of thoroughly brass small gate of handsome design. The original domes of the mosque were made of heavily gilded copper which were destroyed during the mutiny and later on these marble domes were added.

### **Hayyat Baksh Garden**

This was excellent garden which used to display of its beautiful flower beds of various green plants and innumerable fountains in its glorious days. Now only a half of the original garden area exist as half of its western portion has now

been occupied by the military barracks. In the centre of the garden was the tank which was decorated with 49 silver Jets and beside these were 112 silver Jets more which played around it. On four sides of the tank there were 6 yard broad channels with 30 play-fountains in each.

### **Sawan and Bhadon**

In Hayyat Baksh Garden there are two water pavilions, known as 'Sawan' and 'Bhadon'. The Sawan is situated to the north and is named after the first month of the rainy season. The Bhadon to the south of the garden is named after the second month of the rainy season. In the wall of these pavilion there are tanks. Through the water ways water was constantly bursting forth gracefully and looking as the rain fell in the first and second month of the rainy season. In the niches, flower vases were placed during the day and lighted tapers at night which appeared like twinkling stars.

### **Zafar Mahal or Jal Mahal**

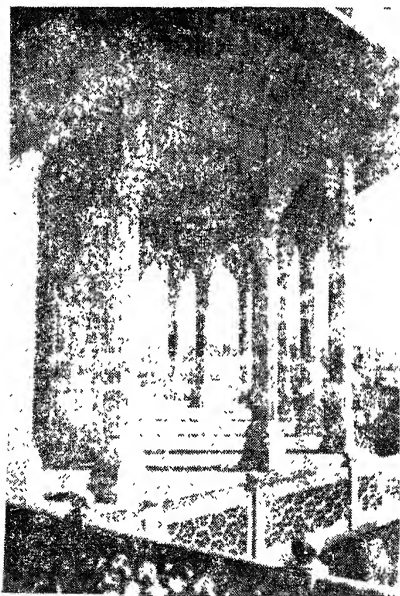
Between the Sawan and Bhadon a red-stone pavilion lies in the centre of the main tank. It was built by the last Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah, and he named it after his poetical name 'Zafar'. Towards the east of this building was a wooden bridge as its entrance which has disappeared.

### **Shah Burj or King's Tower**

This building is situated at the eastern corner of the fort and is 63 feet by 32 feet. Here the Emperor had secret talks with his Ministers. The centre of its northern wall is occupied by a marble water case which slopes into a 'scolloped, marble basin. Formerly it was crowned by a domed cupola.

**Hira Mahal**

The small white marble building is situated opposite to Zafar Mahal. It measures 27 feet by 19 and has three open arches on each side. It was built in 1842 by the last Mughal Emperor, Bahadur Shah, in order to enjoy the river scene from this palace.



*Hira Mahal*

## **Nahr-i-Bahisht**

Originally, this canal was brought by Feroz Shah, in 1291, from the river Jamuna near Khizrabad, a distance of 50 miles and the Emperor Shah Jehan restarted it. It is said that the Emperor had ordered for putting some beautiful fishes into it with gold wings on their heads. It fed the palaces with many streams which filled the tanks and played the fountains.

## **Mumtaz Mahal**

In its days of glory it was one of the apartment for the Royal Princesses and was called as '*Chhota*' Rang Mahal. After the Mutiny it was used as a military prison and sargent's mess and owing to those reasons its original appearance has been changed. At present it is being used as the Archaeological Museum.

## **Museums**

There are two Museums in the fort. The Indian war memorial museum, which is at the eastern side of the Chhatta Chowk, was set up after the 1914-18 and contains stamps, photos, coins and armoury and war material. It is on the second storey of Naubat-Khana.

## **Salim Garh**

Between the Fort and the river is a citadel, known as Salim Garh, it was built in 1546 by Salim Shah, son and successor of Sher Shah Suri. When Emperor Humayun again returned to Delhi, he changed its name was Nahar Garh as he did not want to let remain his enemy's name any more. Jahangir in 1626 connected this stronghold by means of a bridge. During



Mughal days Salim Garh served the purpose of a State prison. Aurangzeb kept his brothers Dara Shikoh and Murad here in prison. It was was here that Emperor Shah Alam was imprisoned. After being blinded by Ghulam Qadir. The citdel which once had a great splendour seems today in a very poor condition.

### **Entrance and Time to the Red Ford**

The Fort remains open from 9 A.M. of 5 P.M.

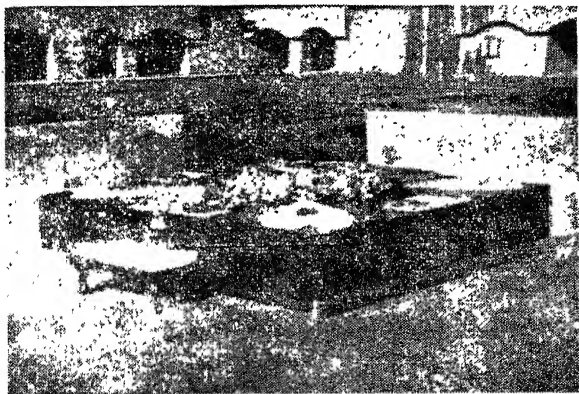
A Fee of 50 P. is charged for an adult and children below the age of 15 are allowed free of charge. Fort museum closes 15 minutes before the Fort closes.

### **Jama Masjid, Delhi**

It is situated about a quarter mile from the Fort on a rocky eminence, called, Juajalpahar. It was the most famous mosque in the world and rivalled only by that a Fatehpur Sikri. It is built of red sandstone, similar to the Fort. It is 200 ft. in length and 120 ft. in width and the centre portion of the dome is 200 ft. high and is flanked by two minars 130 ft. high built in alterante vertical strips of red sandstone and white marble each containing 130 steps. There are three gateway in the mosque, the east gateway being the largest. Each gateway is made accessibly by long wide flights of stone steps, 30 steps facing the north gate, 35 steps facing the east gateway and 33 facing the south gateway. It was built by the Emperor Shah Jehan at a cost of ten lacs of rupees. The work was begun in 1644 and for five years not less then 5,000 workmen were daily employed in it. It was finally completed by Aurangzeb in 1658 and was repaired in 1817, 1851, 1900 and 1956.



*Jama Masjid*



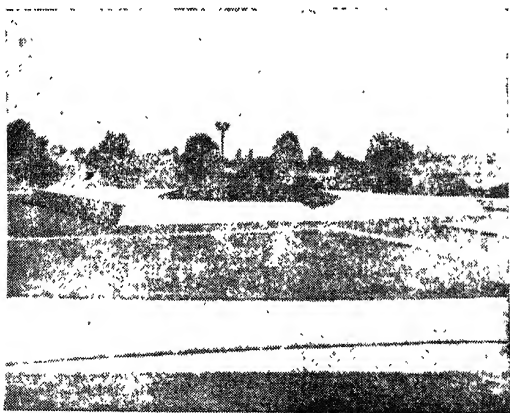
*Mahatma Gandhi's Samadhi*

### **Mahatma Gandhi's Samadhi**

On the ground of Raj Ghat, at a distance of 4 furlong outside the Delhi Gate lies the Samadhi. On 31st Jan. 1948, the next day of the Father of Nation's assassination his funeral cremation was done. Since then the deserted ground turned up into a national monument. The Samadhi lies within a charming and beautiful garden, on every Friday evening a prayer is held.

### **Shanti Van**

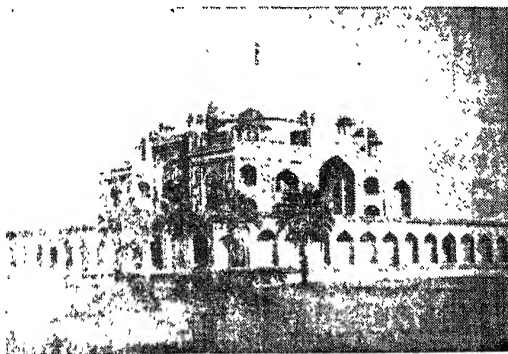
This is the place situated at a distance of about one furlong from Raj Ghat. On 28th May, 1964, the next day of our first Prime Minister Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru's death his funeral cremation was done. Since then the deserted place has turned into a national monument and prayers are held on special occasions.



*Shanti Van*

### **Feroz Shah Kotla**

Kushak-i-Ferozshah popularly known as Feroz Shah Kotla stands on the Mathura Road just outside Delhi Gate, Delhi. The citadel of the historic city of Ferozabad bounded by a 30 ft. high wall, was built in the year 1354 A.D. by the Emperor Feroz Shah Tughlak. Excepting the Ashoka's 36 ft. 8 inches long stone-pillar embeded in a masonry, a mosque and a Baoli (Pool) the rest of the structures including the Wazir's house near the northern wall and the Zanana Mahal (palace for Ladies) and Diwan-i Khas all laying in heaps of ruins.



*Feroz Shah Kotla*

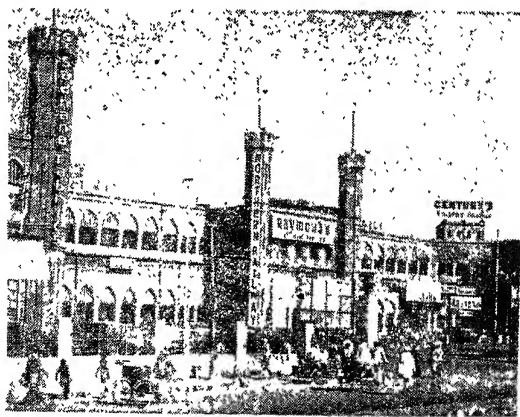
### **Ashoka's Pillar, Delhi**

The pillar attains a height of 32 ft. 7 in. The upper and lower diametres of the exposed length are 25.3 and 38.3 in respectively. Originally this pillar was erected by the king

of Magadh Ashoka, in 259 B. C. at Ferozabad and was brought to this position by Firoz Shah Tughlak in 1351-1353. Its supposed weight is 37 tons. When Fince visited Delhi in 1601 : the pillar was surmounted by a glittering globe and gilded crescent which was destroyed by lightning in 1715-19, the pillar was thrown by an explosion of a powder magazine and was set up again by the British in 1867.

### Chandni Chowk

Chandni Chowk is the famous main Bazar of old Delhi. It has a striking landmark, the Fountain. It has market of gold and silver craftsmanship in India, jewellers and other sundry articles. At the beginning of the Bazar there is Lajpat Rai Market which accomodates a large number of business-



*A Scene of Chandni Chowk*

men who migrated to Delhi just after the independence of India. The following landmarks are worthy of mention ;—

(1) **Digamber Jain Lal Mandir.** The Temple is situated at the Eastern end of the Chandni Chowk in front of the Red Fort. The Temple was built in 1656 A.D. It adds grace and sanctity to Delhi City. The chief image is placed on the central alter. The interior of the sanctury is profusely painted, glided and carved depicting unusual delicacy and beauty. An absorbing unit of the temple is Bird's Free Hospital.

(2) **Gauri Shankar Temple.** It is a sacred place of worship of the Hindus. The building is composed of white sandstone and marble. A new hall has been added to the temple. In the temple precincts there are the idols of God—Shiva and his consort Parbati, Lakshmi and Narain—Lord Krishna and Radha and Jumnaji,

(3) **Gurdwara Sisganj.** It is a sacred place of the Sikhs, erected to mark their traditional site of the martyrdom of their Guru Tegh Bahadur.

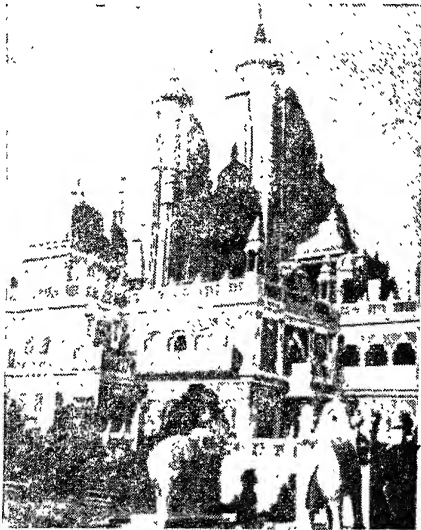
(4) **Fountain.** It is a typical monument of the Western style built of red Sandstone.

(5) **Sunehri Mosque.** Stands near Sisganj Gurdwara, the beautiful mosque has gilded domes and minarets.

(6) **Town Hall** Housing the offices of the Delhi Municipal Corporation is the centre of Civic Administration of Delhi. The building was built in 1855 A.D.

### **Birla Temple**

The Hindu Temple of modern time built in New Delhi would do honour to any city. This is a great specimen of the best of the old Aryan religions as conceived and adjusted to modernism. It has been built at a cost of several lakhs of rupees for Shri Sanatan Dharam Sabha, New Delhi by the philanthropic Raja Baldev Das Birla in 1938. The foundation stone was laid by Maharana Uday Bhan Singh of Dholpur on 26th March, 1933. The opening ceremony was performed by



*Birla Temple*



*Birla Temple*

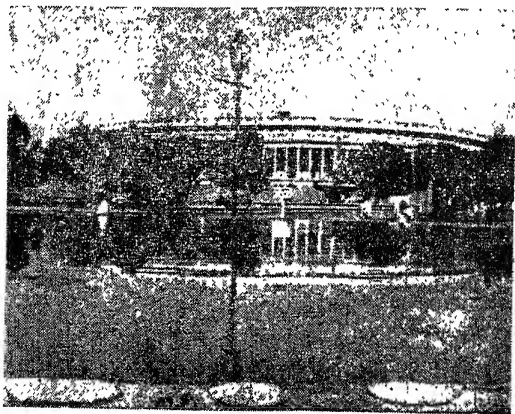
the famous Pandit Vischo Nath Acharya from Banaras Hindu University assisted by many other Pandits.

### **Parliament House**

Its circulated face nearly half a mile in circumference with a conditionous open colonade and columns of the purest creamy sandstone, 27 ft. high all round in the verandah is really most pictursqe. This is the home of the Lok Sabha and is also the meeting place to Rajya Sabha. The foundation stone was laid by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connught in 1921 and was opened by Lord Irwin on 18th Jan.



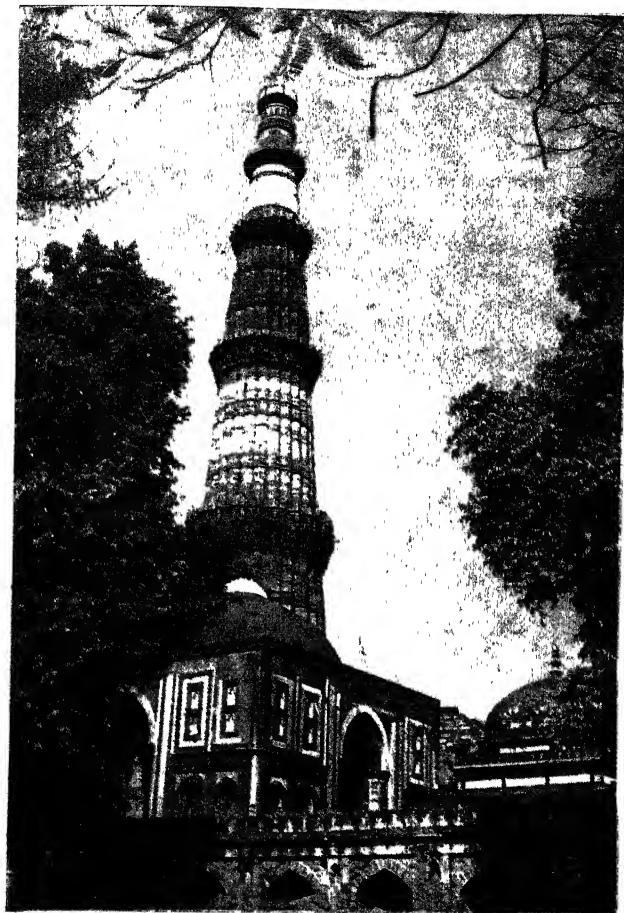
1927. There are three main separate chambers which radiate from the central hall of the building. 1st is Legislative Assembly with an accomodation capacity of 400 members 2nd State Council with a capacity of 300 members and the third with an accommodating capacity of 120 members. Each chamber has its own "Padha" gallery and committee room. Fountains, waterway and gardens separate chambers from one another. Special permission is necessary for the visitors. A shining view can be obtained seeing the reflection in the tank.



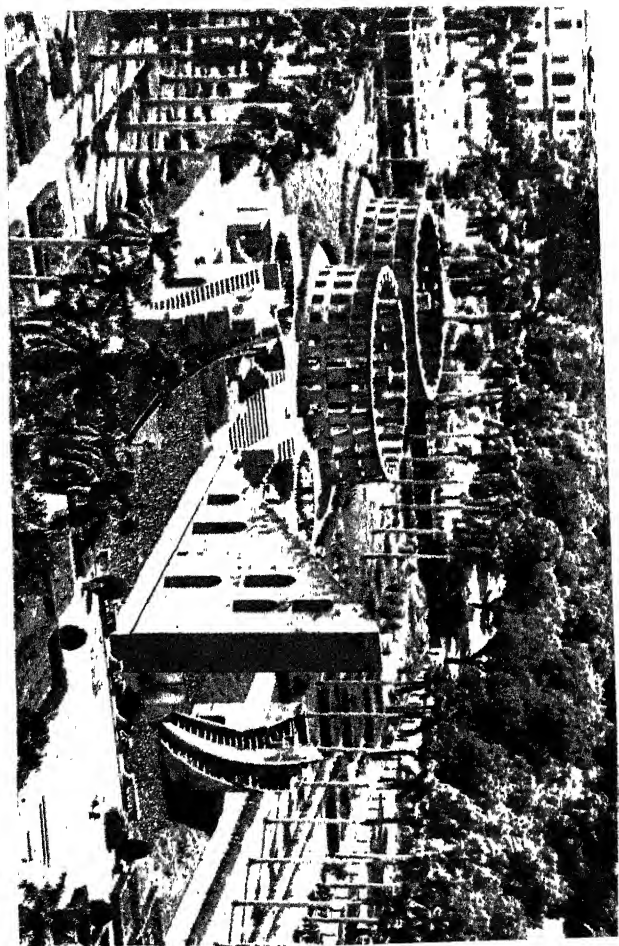
*Parliament House*

### **Sectetariate**

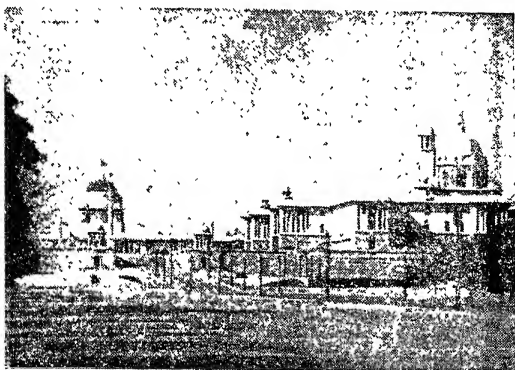
The Secretariats, adjoining the President's house, the foundation stones by their Majestic in 1911 at the darbar site can



Qutub Minar Delhi



be seen in the red sand stone vaulted chambers at the base of the two turrets.

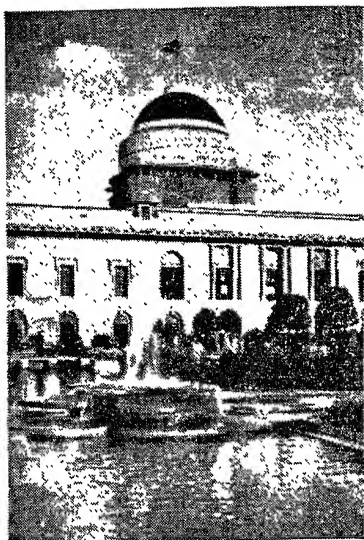


### *Secretariats*

This was designed by Herbert Baker and was completed at a cost of one and three quarters crores of rupees in 1929. It is next in excellence to the political building to the President House and possibly the greatest state office building in the world. This consists of two great blocks, the north and the south. Each block is surmounted by a dome 217 feet high from the lowest level of the ground that is only 21 feet lower than Kutab Minar.

### **Rashtrapati Bhawan**

Rashtrapati Bhawan known till independence the Viceroy's House has a rare touch of dignity and looks grand as seen from the stately facade. It is one of the most beautiful palace

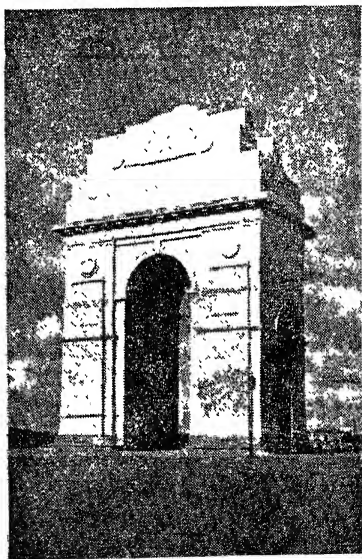


*Rashtrapati Bhawan*

of the world, and covers the same area as the Trafalgar Square of London. Built of red and white sand-stone it stands on an estate of total area of 33 acres including 12 acres of gardens. It contains 12½ miles of corridor 340 rooms, 247 columns, 35 loggies, 37 fountains. Its inside furnishings are all of Indian material and its interior decorations leave an indelible impression.

## **India Gate, New Delhi**

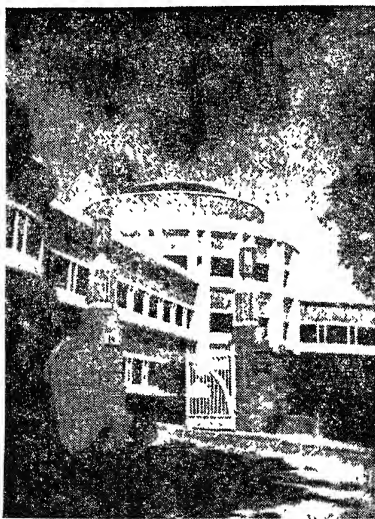
India War Monument is in the memory of the Great War 1914-18. Its foundation stone was laid by H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, in 1912 and opened by Lord Irwin, The inscription reads "To the dead of the Indians armies who fell honoured in France and Flanders. Mesopotamia and Persia, East Africa, Gallipoli and elsewhere in the near and far-east and in sacred memory also of those whose names are recorded and who fell in India on the north west frontier and during the Third Afgan War.



*India Gate*

### **National Stadium**

National Stadium, recently built, where Asian Games were held in 1951. It can accomodate about 50,000 persons. Open air dances from all parts of the country held here, during Republic Day celebration in the last week of January every year. In the open park beyond the War Memorial was hoisted on the 15th August, 1947, the green, white and orange flag of Independent India. May it be ever held aloft. an emblem of peace, love and non-violence !



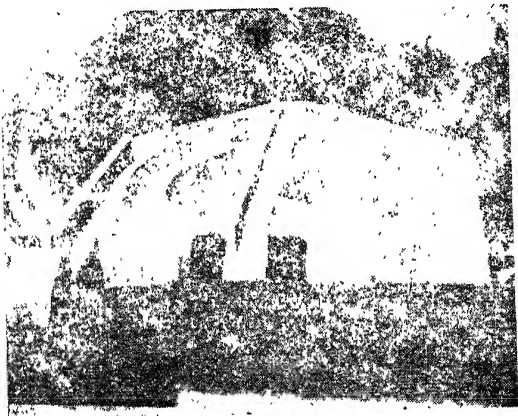
*Radio Station*

### **Radio Station, New Delhi**

The all India Radio Broadcasting Service is organised by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The building of its own kind in Parliament Street, New Delhi. Its stands consists of 14 studios in all. The structure is a specimen of the modern architecture in red.

### **Jantar Mantar**

Jantar Mantar is situated on Parliament Street near Connaught Place, New Delhi. The astronomical observatory commonly known as Jantar Mantar was constructed in 1724 A.D, by Raja Jai Singh of Jaipur. The observatory having four different astronomical instruments inspite of their crude construction in brick and mortar is a remarkable



*Jantar Mantar*



monument of scientific and historic value and forms a dignified feature of New Delhi. The observatory has extensive grassy lawns around it and the whole spot is a popular place for picnic and recreation.

<i>Name of the Instrument</i>	<i>No. of Structures</i>
1. Samrat Yantra	... 1
2. Ram Yantra	... 2
3. Jaya Prakash Yantra	... 2
4. Misra Yantra	... 1

### **Connaught Place**

Connaught Place which could with better reasons be more appropriately called as 'Connaught Circus'. It is situated in New Delhi not very far from Modern Delhi. This is to commemorate the memory of His Royal Highness the Duke Connaught who visited India in 1920. It is indeed the most fashionable shopping centre of the Capital and is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful spots in the world so beautifully planned and so well built. Many institutions are here. It is circular in appearance consisting of the inner circle and the outer circle. The radius of the inner circle is about 947 feet.

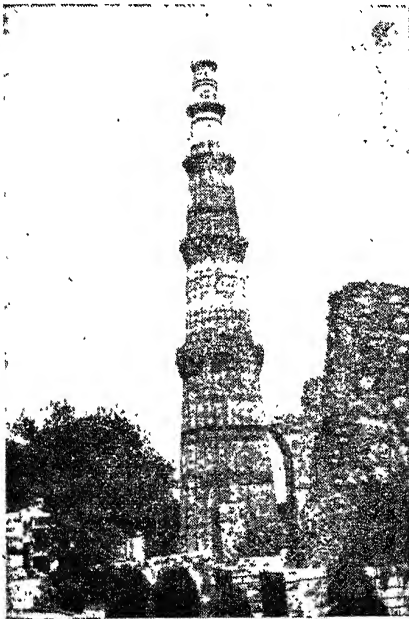
### **Safdarjangs Tomb**

Safdarjang's Tomb is the last of the great Mughal's tomb. Safdarjang was the second Nawab of Oudh and succeeded his uncle Sadat Khan in 1739. The tomb stands in a beautiful garden, about five miles from Delhi city on the way to Kutub and was commenced in 1753, the year of the death of Safdarjung. The mausoleum stands on a raised terrace. Its centre hall, 40 ft. high supports a bulbous dome with marble minarets.

## THE QUTAB AND ITS SURROUNDING

### The Qutab

It is the name of group of monuments lying eleven miles from the south-west of Delhi, comprising Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque of Qutub-ud-din Aibak its Minar, the Tomb of Altamish, the Madarsa (college) and Ala-ud-din Khilji's extension.

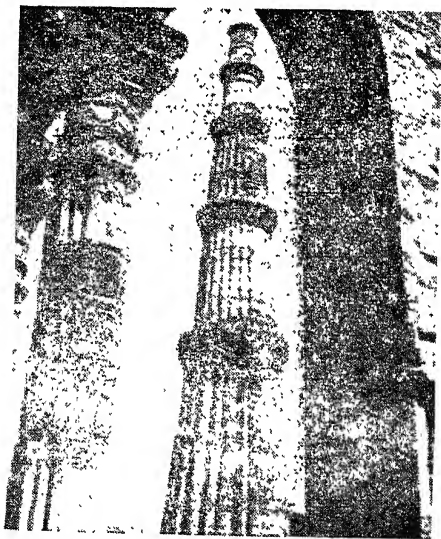


*Qutab Minar*

## The Qutab Minar

This Minar is the highest tower in India, the turret of which once acting as a sentinel watching the movement of the rani's of aggressor and now keeping an eye upon the activities of the inhabitants of Delhi and its suburbs. Although the Minar had been damaged by lightening and earthquake many a time, yet its magnificance is fascinating the minds of the people coming from far and wide.

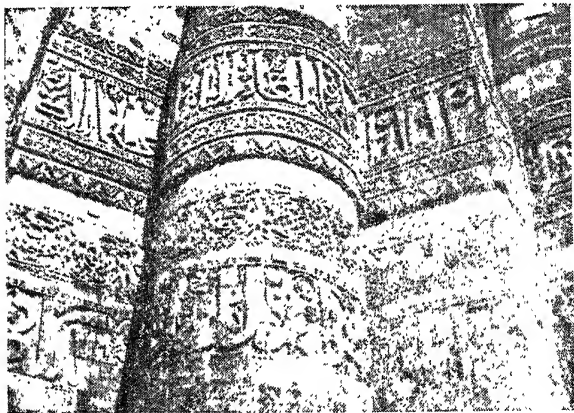
There are reasons to believe that the Qutab was once called Prithvi Stamp as it was the creation of Samart Prithvi



*Qutab Minar*

Raj Chauhan, the last Hindu ruler of India. The inspiration to the creation of the Minar for the Chauhan Emperor was to respond the good wishes of his wife who wanted to have a daily sight of the sacred river Jamuna from its height. Following are the views which expouse the cause of its being a Hindu structure :

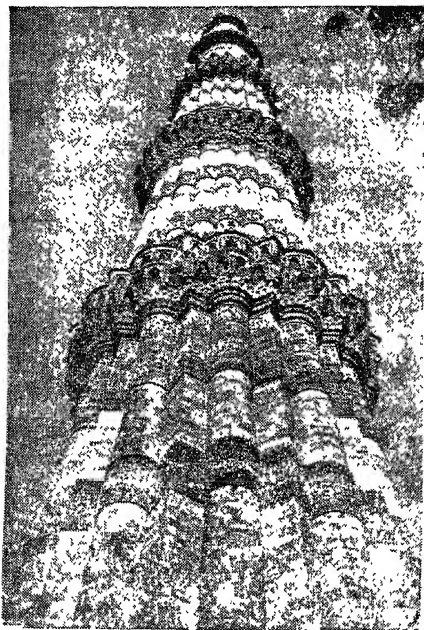
- (1) The gateway of its first storey faces to the north as it was traditionally the method of constructing Hindu buildings, but the doors of the other storeys of the Minar are facing towards east which is purely Muslim style of construction.
- (2) The muslims always get their buildings built on high wide chabutras which is contrary to the Hindu style. There is no such chabutra as can be seen distinctly



*Qutab Minar*

under another minar nearby which intended to be built by Ala-ud-din Khilji.

- (3) On minutely seeing one can note kanguras exist in the first storey indicating bells and other signs of Hindu religion which were never adopted by Muslims.



*Qutab Minar*

The titles of sultans and the verses from Quran which are inscribed on it are creation of a later period. However, Qutub-ud-din Aibak refashioned it into Muslim style in 1200 A.D.

Qutub-ud-din Aibak was the slave, army commander and the viceroy of Mohidd ud din Muhammad Ghori ibn Sam, king of Ghazni. To celebrate his decisive victory over the



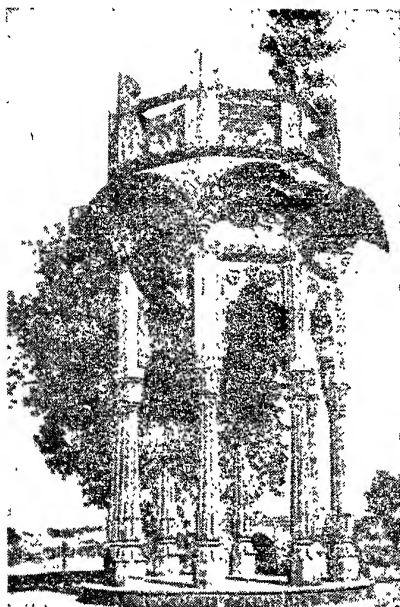
*Qutab*

Rajput forces of the Chauhan king in 1192 A.D. on the field of Tarain, by Muhammed Ghori, Qutub-ud-din Aibak commenced the minar according to one of the inscription which runs : "Amir of Amir. Commander in-Chief the Chief, in the State Qutub." This Minar is an adjunct to the mosque called Quwwatu-I-Islam. The purpose of its erection was twofold : to overawe the infidels and to the *azan* from its height.



*Qutab Minar*

<i>Storey</i>	<i>Height</i>	<i>No. of steps</i>
First or the lowest storey	95 ft.	156
Second story	50 ft $8\frac{1}{2}$ in	78
Third storey	40 ft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in	62
Fourth storey	25 ft. 4 in	42
Fifth storey	25 ft. 4 in	41
Total	233 ft. 8 in	<hr/> 379 steps.



*Qutab Minar*



On the gateway of each storey there is an inscription, the translation of which goes like this.

On the entrance doorway—

## PLACES ROUND THE QUTAB MINAR

### Quwwatu l-Islam Mosque

It is the earliest mosque (Mohammadan house to offer prayers) extant in India. It is situated just close to the Minar at Delhi. The mosque was called by the name "Quwwatu-l-Islam" which means "Might of Islam". It was founded by Qutub ud-din Aibak after wresting Delhi from the Chauhan on the site where once there was a Hindu temple popularly known as Vishnu Mandir.

So far as the demolishing of the Hindu temple and constructing a mosque over its site is concerned, quotations by some prominent cities are as under—

According to Ibn Batuta

"Before the taking of Delhi, it has been a Hindu temple which the Hindus called Elbut-Khana, but after the event it was used as a mosque.

Lt. Col. H.A. Newell observes :

"The walls are of Pathan but the richly wrought pillars are the spoils of Hindu, Jain and Buddhist shrines founded in its vicinity."

Cunningham writes ;

"Some of these pillars may still be seen in the proper."

He further remarks :

“To conceal Hindu decoration, every part of the mosque was plastered and purposely ornamented with flowers and text from the Quran and designs of various sorts. Time has however, destroyed the plaster and the Hindu work is once exposed to view.”

Sir Henry Sharp says :

The trabeate structure shows that the Aryans were employed in its erection, it was doubtless Hindu too who covered the surface with an exquisite lace work of Tughre lettering and flowered patterns. The general effect is peculiar.

### **The Iron Pillar**

In the centre of the courtyard to the mosque Quwwat-ul-Islam is fixed an iron pillar. It reveals that the science and civilization of India was at its zenith of progress when the western countries were unaware of word civilization itself. It is a solid piece of iron 32ft. 8 inch high. The diameter at its base is 6 ft. 4 in. and it is 2 ft. 4 in. at the top. It has been fastened by eight strong bars in the ground. This has a very smooth surface over which some strange characters have been inscribed in Sanskrit.

Mr. Newell remarks

“It is a forged bar of pure unrusting iron nearly 23 feet high and is said to weight six tons, gracefully moulded at the top, and so strong that a cannon was fired at it and it did a little injury. The Hindus were able to do this piece of forging some centuries ago.

Following elements have been dissolved by Sir Robert Hedfiled on making a chemical analysis of the iron of the Pillar.

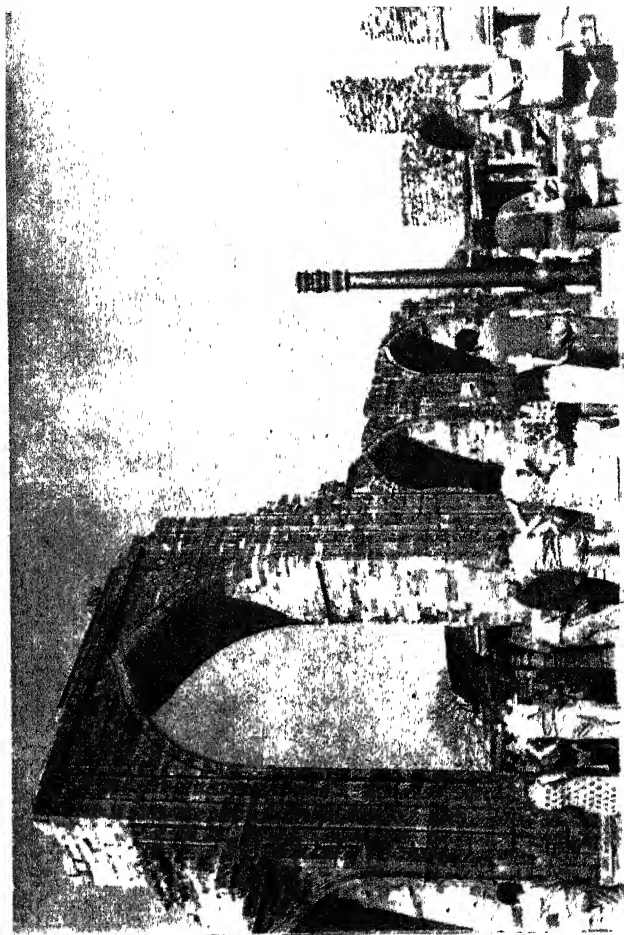
Carboa	...0.080 p.c.
Silcon	...0.048 p.c.
Sulphur	...0.006 p.c.
Phosphorus	...0.114 p.c.
Manganese	... Nil
Iron	...99.720 p.c
Total	99.966

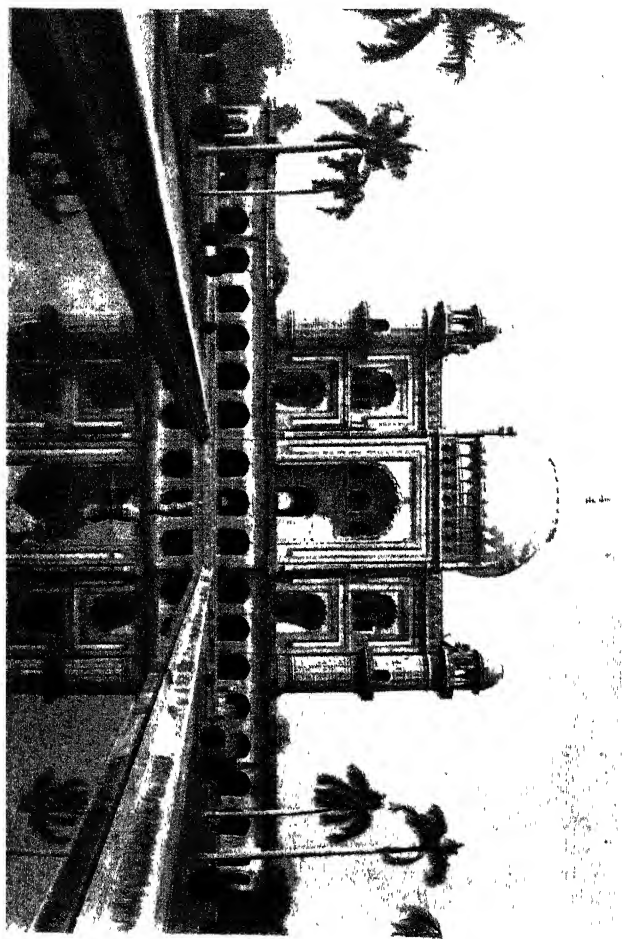
### **The Alai Darwaza**

At a distance of a few feet south-east from the Qutab Minar there stands a big gate called Alai Darwaza. It was built of red-sand-stone richly ornamented with design in relief by Ala-ud-Din Khilji in 1310 A.D. It is the most magnificent gate in the world. The planning of the gate way is square measuring  $35\frac{1}{2}$  feet internally and  $55\frac{1}{2}$  feet externally. The height of the walls is 47 feet from the floor to the ceiling having a thickness of 11 feet. There are two window closed by massive screens of marble lattice work on each corner of the building. About this edifice Mr. Fanshawe says. "The Alai Darwaza is not only the most beautiful structure at the Qutab Minar, but is one of the most beautiful specimens of external polychromatic decoration not merely in India, but in the whole world, while the carvings of interior may challenge comparison with any work of the kind. Both exterior and interior merit detailed and leisurely examination."

### **Tomb of Imam Zamin**

The Tomb is situated to the east of Alai Gate. Through this gate one is to reach the Tomb. It was built in the time of Mughal Emperor Humayun. Imam Zamin was a member





of Chistia sect. He was a Sayyad and descend from Hassan and Husgain. He came to Delhi from Turkistan in the reign of Sikandar Lodhi. He was appointed as Imam ; the highest Official in the Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque.

### **Mughal Sarai**

It served the purpose of a rest house in the Mughal period. Now it is in a dilapidated condition. In those days of



**Mugoal Sari**

Mughal monarchy, there remainee a heavy rush in the sarai. But now it is in a ruinous state. A big part of the southern half of this building has been dismantled to open a way to the Qutab Mosque as the part itself was about to collapes.

### **Mughal Garden**

The Mughal King had a keen interest in gardens. The satisfy this instinct they founded many gardens. The remains of one of them can be seen to the north of the Mughal Sarai. In the centre ruins of some graves are visible.

### **Chhatri (Cupola)**

In the south-east of the mosque there is a Bengali Chhatri. Once it crownded the minar in place of the Chhatri erected by Feroze Shah Tughlak. In 1848 this Chhatri was removed by the order of Lord Hardinge which was once constructed at a cost of Rs. 17,000 by Major Smith in 1828.

### **Dhoop Ghari (Sun-watch)**

In the Mughal garden there is a Dhoop Ghari. In the memory of Mr. Gardon Sanderson this ghari was founded. Mr. Sanderson was the Superintendent in the Archaeological Department (1910—1915 A.D.) He planted trees, made the ground grassy, paths and such other reforms for the convenience of the visitors. Mr. Sanderson received such fatal injuries in French wars that he could not survive and expired in 1915 A.D. the inscription on it means 'Light remains while darkness Passes'.

## **Lal Kot**

It was a stronghold and was built by Maharaja Anangpal in 1066 A.D. The ramparts of this Kot were 60 feet high and 30 feet thick. It was enclosed by wall in a circuit of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles. There were three big gates in the fort each 17 feet wide. Except the walls on the western side of the fort it has become a group of ruins. There are eight towers in the Kot, the remains of which are quite visible.

## **Rai Pithora Kot**

Day by Day the invasion from west by the Muslims had become frequent. Consequently Maharaja Prithvi Raj extended boundary of Lal Kot to the extent of seven and a half miles Sayyad Ahmad Khan is of opinion that it was built in 1143 but Cunningham gives the years of construction as 1148. The fort contained ten gates. There were twenty seven temples of Hindus. Jain and Buddhist communities, These temples were demolished by the Muslim invaders. The richly carved pillars and other material was utilised to build their mosques.

## **Tomb of Altamish**

The Tomb is situated to the north-west side of the Vishnu Mandir. The credit of constructing the Tomb goes to Raziah Sultana, the daughter of King Altamish. It is said to be oldest extent in India. It is the Hindu art and design applied to a Muslim construction. It was built with red sandstone and marble, and was completed in 1236 A. D. Marble was used only in the central *mehrab* and in the conotaph in the middle of the tomb Chamber.





*Tomb of Altamtsh*

The plan of the building is a square at the lower part and circular at the top as it possessed a circular dome.

### **The Alai Minar**

This minar stands 153 ft. north of the Qutab Minar. It was commenced by King Ala-ud-din Khilji, but could not be completed as the King died in 1315 A.D. The height of this tower would have been 500 ft. had it been completed.

Now it is 70 ft. above the plinth or 37 ft. above the ground. As per orders of its builders the circumference of this minar would have been double than that of Qutab Minar. The work on the inner as well as outer walls of the tower is of a coarse quality.



Minar The Alai

### **Ala-ud-din's Madarsa**

To the south-west of the mosque, there are the remains of Ala-ud-din's College known as Ala-ud-din's Madarsa. From the appearance of fabrics remains one can very well surmise its picturesque position in the days of its builder. It was built in rectangular form. The entrance was from the north side through a triple gateway.

### **Ala-ud-din's Tomb**

On the south of courtway of Ala-ud-din's Madarsa there is a location of Ala-ud-din tomb. The structure was formerly covered by a dome but now it has been fallen. Some

remains still existing shows the projecting portion, the screen wall on its western side and some rows of small chambers on its western side.

### **Tomb of Kamali and Jamali**

It is situated at a distance of half a mile to south east of Qutab Minar. The tomb is built of white marble. Drawing and painting on inner side of the tomb are very beautiful and interesting.

### **Yogmaya's Temple**

The temple stands at a distance of 250 yards from the Qutab Minar. From the study of Bhawat Puran we come to know that Yogmaya was a sister of Lord Krishna.

### **Adam Tomb**

At a distance of about half a mile to the South West of Qutab Minar stands a monument called Adam Khan's Tomb otherwise Adam Khan's Durgah seventeen feet high above the ground level. It was constructed by Akbar, the Great, in 1526 A.D. on the death of Adam Khan. Adam Khan was a big general in Mughal armies. Sand-stone of sky-blue colour was used in an octagonal form. Lodi style was adopted for the structure.

### **Baoli**

There are two artificial wells nearby to the south of the Adam Khan's Tomb at a distance of about 100 yards. These wells are called Baolies. In each Baoli there are five tiers. Each tier narrows down when it descends to the bottom.

There are about 150 steps leading to the water level. The Baoli measures 133 by 35 feet. In the rainy days people enjoy dives when the Baolies are filled with water.

### **Durgah Qutab Sahib**

To the south-west of Qutab Minar at a distance of about half mile there is another monument called Durgah Qutab Sahib. King Altamish got it constructed. Qutab-ud-din Bakhtiar Kaki was a well-known Sheikh. He was born at Gujarat and died in Delhi in 1235 A.D. Here are graves of some Mughal rulers and their relatives. King Bahadur Shah, the last Mughal ruler who died at Rangoon, had also selected a place here for his grave.

### **Sultan Ghorî's Tomb**

Sultan Ghorî (who died in 1231 A. D.) was the son of King Altamish. The tomb bearing his name has been constructed to the west of Kutab Minar in the village named Malikpur. The mausoleum is built of white marble.

### **Ghias-ud-din's Tomb**

Close to the tomb to Qutab Sahib, there is also the tomb of Ghias-ud-din Balban who died in 1276 A.D. Now it has become a mass of ruins only. Balban was the slave of King Altamish. After the death of Nasir-ud-din, Balban held the title of emperor by dint of his ability and bravery. His beloved son who died in 1284 at Lahore was buried in the vicinity.

### **Bhims Chhatanki**

It is a big stone lying about one and a half mile away to

the west of Qutab Minar. Bhim was one of the five Pandavas of Mahabharat. According to tradition this heavy stone was as light in weight for Bhim as the weight of a Chhatank. It indicates the bravery and physical strength of Bhim.

### **Tughlak Fort and Tomb**

It is at a distance of 12 miles south of Delhi. It was a massive stronghold built by Ghias-ud-din Tughlak on a rocky eminence in 1324 A. D. It was strange that ranges of towers and bastions render the stronghold practically impregnable to attack by any military method practised in the fourteenth century. The fort has 13 gateways, 7 tanks and a remarkable well 80 ft. deep in the solid rocks. The defence consisted of walls rising above the rocks to a height of 40 ft. a 7 ft. Parapet and then another 11 ft. of wall. The walls were thin and solid in structure. Jama Masjid and Burj Mandir were the two most important buildings of Tughlakabad of which remains are now only traceable. It is to be noted here that the construction of such colossal building being completed in two years and the name itself Burj Mandir indicates that probably Tughlakabad was another modification of some pre-existing Hindu building.

### **Hauz Khas**

The great tank extending 70 acres in area was built in 1295 A. D. by Ala-ud-din and repaired by King Feroz Shah in 1354 A.D. It is now ruined and crop is cultivated on it. Here is the tomb of Feroz Shah Tughlak. Inside the tomb are buried Nasir-ud-din Mohammad Shah, son of Feroz Shah and Sikandar Lodi, son of Nasir-ud-din. Outside the tomb

there are many tombs of the Amirs of the time of Sikandar Lodi.

### **Kalkaji**

It is situated about 8 miles from Delhi near Okhla Railway Station Tradition say that it stands on the same grounds of a temple built as early as 3000 B.C. The oldest part of the present temple was built in 1764 A.D. Kali Devi's idol placed in the centre of the temple is completely covered with brocade and red cloth. It is enclosed on three sides by a red sandstone and white marble railing. This place is very sacred to the Hindus. On every Tuesday, a fair is held but two times in a year—on 8th day of Chait and Asauj month of Hindu year there are held big festivals.

### **Nizammudin's Tomb**

It is the tomb of Nizammudin, a renowned saint; situated 5 miles from Delhi. It is regarded by the Muslims as one of the sacred places of the pilgrimage in India. This mausoleum was erected by Md : Tughlak (1324-51). Followers of the saint tell wonderful stories of the cares wrought by the visitors. The mosque is the grave of the beautiful daughter of Shah Jahan, Jahan Ara Begum. Towards the east are the graves of Mohammad Shah and Urdu poet Khusur.

### **Humayun's Tomb**

The mausoleum of Humayun is situated at a distance of about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the city on the Delhi Mathura Road. The remains of the emperor were removed from the Old Fort, where he died in 1556, and buried in the place where they

now lie. The site for the mausoleum was selected by the Emperor Humayun himself and on his death it was built by his widow Hamida Bano Begum, popularly known as Nawab Hari Begum, the mother of Akbar, the Great. The tomb was commenced in 1556 A.D. and was completed in 1569 A.D. at a cost of sixteen lakhs of rupees.

The tomb is full of tragic memories. It contains the graves of Humayun his wife, the ill fated prince Dara Shikoh, the heir apparent to Shah Jehan, murdered by his younger brother Aurangzeb; Emperor Jahandar Shah (1712-13), Furrukhsiyar Alamgir-II etc.

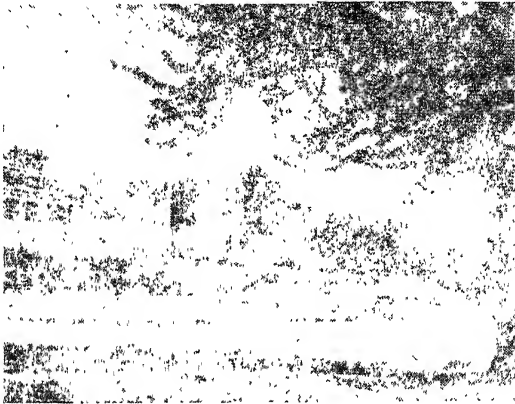
### **Tomb mosque of Isa Khan**

Close to Humayun's Tomb is Isa Khan's Tomb. It is named after a noble of Sher Shah's time who was buried in 1547. It was originally profusely decorated with encaustic tiles. The octagonal tomb with its raised outer gallery and pavilions round the tomb has been much admired.

### **Old Fort**

It was built at the time of the Pandavas is pretty certain. Several reigns followed one after the other during the enormous epoch to the last five thousand years but the very register of settlements reports designate that locality by the name of Indraprastha. To its south there is an octagonal room going by the name of Sher Mandal which must have been arena with the temple. It appears that the later structure was used as a sacrificial altar by Pandawas. Possibly the place was originally called Surya Mandir for the Pandawas

were the Sun worshippers. Besides according by Shastras the sun temple must be octagonal. In the time of Sher Shah Suri, however, as its often the case the name was altered to Sher Mandal.



### Sher Shah Mosque

The mosque is some 172 feet by 52 feet and 52 feet in height, is built of sharply chiselled red sandstone, relieved with marble, slate and coloured stonework. There are small pinnacles, at the corners and a bold dome in the centre, the flat roof is crenellated along the sky line and the facade consists of five horse shoe arches. The mosque is the example of the artistry of the Indo-Afghan School.



### **Sher Mandal**

Just to the south of the mosque is an octagonal two storeyed building called 'Sher Mandal'. It is built of red sandstone and surrounded by an open pavilion. It was here that Emperor Humayun met with an accident, while coming down the staircase of the library, he received a mortal wound and died after some months.

### **Zoo**

The Delhi Zoo is situated near the historical Old Fort, on Mathura Road. New Delhi. It is open to public visit daily between 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. Entry fee is 50 naya paisa for adults, and 10 naya paisa for children between the ages of 5 and 15 years children below 5 years are admitted free.

### **Okhla**

Okhla is situated off the Mathra Road, about 13 kilometres (8 miles) away from Delhi. Agra Canal had been taken out from River Jamuna at Okhla. The head-works was opened in March 1874 and consists of we't, undersluice, canal-head lock and River Training Works. Okhla, besides being a angler's paradise, is an ideal picnic resort having the privilege of river-side charm with the newly built children's park. The main picnic spot along the bank has been converted into a terraced lawn with good seating arrangements. The road leading to the picnic area is spread.

### **Museums**

There are many museums in Delhi, which afford facilities for study and research to those who may be interested in the ancient Indian culture, civilization and art.

## **National Museum**

National Museum is situated at Janpath, near the crossing of Rajpath, New Delhi, and was formally inaugurated on the 18th December, 1960. It remains open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on all days except Mondays and gazetted holidays. The admission is free on Saturday and Sunday but entry free of -/25 paise per head is charged on Tuesday, Wednesday and Re. 1/- on Friday.

## **Nehru Memorial Museum (Teen Murti)**

The Nehru Memorial Museum was inaugurated on the 14th November 1964 and remains open to the public on all days of the week (except Mondays) from 9.30 A.M. to 5 P.M. with a recess from 1 P.M. to 3.30 P.M. It is housed in Teen Murti House, New Delhi, which was the official residence of Jawharlal Nehru as Prime Minister from 1948 to the day of his death on 27th May, 1964 which has become a place of pilgrimage for the people to pay affectionate and reverend tribute to the great departed Indian leader who believed in the realisation of the socialistic pattern of the society for the people of India.

## **Central Asian Antiquities Museum**

The Museum is situated at the Southern end of Janpath, near the crossin of Rajpath, New Delhi. It remains open to visitors, without any admission fee, between 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. on week days except Mondays.

## **Indian War Memorial Museum**

The Museum is within the Red Fort and exhibit war trophies of different kinds gathered from different fronts. There are also war pictures, photographs, stamps, old coins, regimental badges ammunition, etc.

## **Delhi Fort Museum of Archaeology**

The Museum inside the Red Fort, Delhi, is devoted to the historical collection exhibiting furniture, old arms, signets, engravings, photos, carpets, manuscripts, Mughal dresses, Mughal pictures, specimens of calligraphy, old documents such as farmans and sanads, coins relating to the Mughal Emperors, which all afford facilities for study and research.

## **GENERAL INFORMATION**

- (a) Area : 1497 Sq. Kms. (578 sq. miles)
- (b) Population : 45 Lakhs (1961 census)
- (c) Latitude : 239 metres (785 ft.) above sea level.
- (d) Climate Winter : Mean Max. 33.7°C (92.66°F)  
Mean Max. 6.8°C (44.24°F)
- Summer : Mean Min. 41.2°C (106.15°F)  
Mean Min. 21.4°C (70.62°F)  
Rainfall 66 centimeters (26")  
(Mid. June to end of August)

Season : October to March

(e) Type of clothing required :

Warm clothing in Winter :  
Cotton in Summer.

(f) Language spoken : Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi and English

## **TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS**

(a) Air Connections    Delhi is connected with all the major cities of India by regular air services operated by the Indian Airlines Corporation. These are Caravella services linking Delhi with Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. There are also Viscount Skymaster Fokker Friendship and Dakota services.

Delhi is an International Airport and is served by Air India, Aeroflot, Air France, Aryans, Afghan, Airlines, British Overseas, Airways Corporation, Lufthansa German Airlines, Pan American World Airways, Qantas Empire Airways, Royal Dutch Airlines (K.L.M.) and Royal Nepal Airlines Corporation.

(b) Rail Connection : Delhi is connected by rail with all the major cities of India.

The Railways operate a special train between Delhi and Agra called the Taj

Express, leaving New Delhi Railway Station at 7.15 hrs. returning to New Delhi at 22.00 hrs. the same day.

N.B. Foreign tourists may kindly contact the Northern Railway tourist Guide. Commercial Branch, Baroda House, Curzon Road, New Delhi (Tel 45489), for assistance in railway bookings.

(c) Road Transport      Delhi is connected by road with all the major cities in India.

Bus : Delhi is connected by regular bus services with Agra, Alwar, Amritsar, Bharatpur, Chandigarh, Dehradun, Jaipur, Haridwar, Mathura, Mussoorie, Nainital, Nangal, Patiala, Almora etc.

## DELHI SIGHTSEEING

COACH TOURS OPERATED BY INDIA TOURISM  
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (ITDC)

Starting from and  
Reservation at .  
(6.00 hrs. to 22 00 hrs  
daily)

India Tourism Development  
Corporation      L. Blok,  
Radial Road No. 6,  
Connaught Place, New  
Delhi.

New Delhi Summer 07.15 to 10.30 hrs Jantar Mantar, India  
Tour I Deluxe      Gate, Humayun's Tomb,  
Daily Winter 09.15 to 12.30 hrs Qutab Minar, Lakshmi  
A/C      Narayan Temple.

Old Delhi Summer 11.00 to 13.40 hrs. Ferozeshah Kotla,  
 Tour II Deuxe Rajghat, Shanti Van. Jama  
 winter Dailly 13.30 to 17.40 hrs. Masjid Red Fort.  
 A/C

Tour III 9.30 hrs to 14.00 hrs. Nehru Museum, National  
 On Fridays, Museum, Zoo, International  
 Saturdays & Dolls Museum and Gandhi  
 Sundays only Museum.  
 Tour IV 07.00 hrs. to 13.00 hrs. India Gate, Tughlakabad,  
 On Sundays only Suraj Kund, Buddha  
 Jayanti Park.

Fares (incusive of entrance fee) :

	Deluxe Air Conditioned	
Tour I	Rs. 7.00	Rs. 30.00
Tour II	Rs. 6.00	Rs. 25.00
Tour I&II taken on same day	Rs. 12.00	Rs. 50.00
Tour III    ,,    ,,    ,,    ,,	Rs. 12.00	...
Tour IV     ,,     ,,     ,,     ,,	Rs. 12.00	...

Tickets of the above tours are also sold at Govt. of India  
 Tourist Office, 88-Janpath, New Delhi from 9.00 hrs. to 13.00  
 hrs. and 13.30 hrs. to 16.00 hrs.

### SOUND AND LIGHT SHOW AT THE RED FORT (DAILY)

	Rate
Hindi    19.00 to 20.00	Rs. 7.50 &
English   20.30 to 21.30	Rs. 3.00

Reservation at Govt. of India Tourist Office 9.00 to 13.00  
 and 13 30 to 16.00 hrs. At ITDC, L-Block, Connaught Place

08.30 to 16.30 hrs. At Ashoka, Akbar and Janpath Hotel at ITDC Counter, Palam Airport 06.00 to 22.00 hrs.

Current Booking—Half an hour before the performance at the ITDC window, Naubat Khana, Red Fort, Tel. 274580.

### DELHI SIGHTSEEING COACH TOURS OPERATED BY DELHI TRANSPORT CORPORATION (DTC)

Starting from and Reservation at : (07.00 hrs. to 20.00 hrs. daily)	Delhi Transport Corpora- tion Office (Near Air France). Ist Floor. Scindia House, Con- naught Place New Delhi. Tel. No. 4509.
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NEW DELHI 09 00 to Tour I 12.30 hrs. Daily	Jantar Mantar, India Gate, Humaynn's Tomb, Qutab Minar, Lakshmi Narayan Temple.
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OLD DELHI 14.00 to Tour II 16.45 hrs. Daily	Ferozeshah Kotla, Rajght at Shanti Van. Jama Majid, Red Fort,
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Summer Time  
Tour I 07.30 to 10.45 hrs.  
Tour II 11.15 to 13.40 hrs.

Fares :	Deluxe
Tour I	Rs. 4.50
Tour II	Rs. 3.50
Tour I and II taken on same day	Rs. 6.00

# TO AGRA BY TAJ EXPRESS

Dep. 7.15 A.M New Delhi Railway Station. Arr. 10.05 P. M.

Arr. 10.15 A. M. Agra Cantt. Rly. Station Dep. 7.00 P. M.

Return Fare	First Class	Second Class
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Air Conditioned	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 24/30
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Rs. 218/-

CONNECTING SIGHTSEEING TOURS of the city are available (by Bus) at Agra. The tours cover Fatehpur Sikri before lunch, (Agra Fort, Taj Mahal (after lunch) Conducted coach tour tickets are sold in the train prior to arrival at Agra, and at Northern Railway Reservation office, New Delhi from 10 A. M. to P. M.

## BUS FARES

(1) Ordinary	Rs. 8.98
(2) Deluxe	Rs. 13.65
(3) Deluxe including cold drinks	Rs. 15.40
(4) Deluxe including cold drink, lunch & tea	Rs. 25.40
(5) Air Conditioned Coach	Rs. 33.10

Coach fares are less by Rs. 1.50 on Fridays when there is no entrance fee to monuments.

By Coach (Daily) De-luxe : The tour covers Taj Mahal, Agra Fort and Sikandra Fares (inclusive of lunch & tea)

Delhi Dep. 07.20 hrs.	Rs. 70.00 (Adult)
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Agra Arr. 11.10 hrs

Agra Dep. 16.10 hrs	Rs. 40.00	(Child between 3-12 years)
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Delhi Arr 21.10 hrs



## MUSEUMS

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|--|--|
| Air Force Museum<br>Palam                                    | Timing : 10.00 to 18.00 hrs<br>(Mondays closed).<br>Tel. 391261 Entry free.  |
| Dolls Museum, Nehru<br>House, Bahadur Shah<br>Zafar Marg     | Timing : 10.00 to 18.00 hrs.<br>Closed on Mondays.<br>Entrance : Adults Rs. 0.50<br>Children Rs. 0.25<br>Tel 271925-   |
| Gandhi Smark<br>Sangrahalaya<br>(Museum)<br>Opposite Rajghat | Timing : 09.30 to 17.30 hrs<br>Closed on Mondays<br>Entrance : Free<br>Film shows on Mahatma Gandhi's<br>life and works are held on Sundays<br>Tel. 274746.                    |
| National Gallery of<br>Modern Art<br>Jaipur House            | Timings : 10.00 to 17.00 hrs.<br>Closed on Mondays, Holi, Id-ul-<br>Zuha, Mahatma Gandhi birthday<br>Dussehra, Deepavali. Republic<br>Day and Independent Day.<br>Tel. 382835. |
| National Museum<br>Janpath                                   | Timings : 10.00 to 17.00 hrs.<br>Closed on Mondays and certain<br>holidays.<br>Entrance Fee : Rs. 0.25 on Tues-<br>days. Wednesday and Thursdays.                              |

Rs. 1.00 on Friday. Free on Saturdays, Sundays and gazetted holidays. Film Shows : On Saturdays and Wednesday at 14.30 hrs.  
Tel. 385441.

Nehru Memorial	Timing ; 09.30 to 13.00 hrs. and
Museum, Teen Murti	14.00 to 17.00 hrs.
Marg	Closed on Monday.
	Entrance : Free
	Tel 375197.

### PICNIC SPOTS

1. BUDDHA JAYANTI PARK (6kms.) Japanese landscape garden on Ridge. Private buses ply every day. Timings 5 A.M. to 8 P.M.

2. TUGHLAKABAD (19 kms.) Fortress and tomb of the first Tughlak King (1320-1400) DTC Bus No. 18A on Sundays and Gazetted Holidays only. Private buses operate every day.

3. SURAJ KUND (19 kms.) 3 kms from Tughlakabad. The largest Rajput monument around Delhi with lovely country—side for picnic. Restaurant and Bar. Tel. 82357. Bus No. 18A on holidays.

4. BATHKAL LAKE (29 kms.) DTC Bus No. 42 and private buses operate to Faridabad Bus Stand—remaining 2.4 kms by rickshaw or tonga. Fishing permit available on spot and from Tourist Office, Haryana, Chanderlok Building, 36, Janpath. Tel. 40470. Badhkal Tourist Office. Tel. 81/2204, 81/3529.

5. **HINDON** (25 kms.) towards Ghaziabad (2 furlongs from the main road) DTC Bus No. 32 and private buses.

6. **ZOOLOGICAL PARK** Near Purana Qila, Open 8.00 A.M. to 6.30 P.M. Entry—50 P. Tel. 619825.

7. **PICNIC HUT** : Hauz Khas open 6.00 A.M. 7.00 P.M. reservation—Director (Horticatures), Room No. 208. D.D.A., Block, Vikas Bhawan. Tel. 272759.

### EMBASSIES

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
Afghanistan	9 A Ring Road	622161
Algeria	13 Sunder Nagar	618126
Argentina	C 27/28 N.D.S.E. Part III	626527
Australian	18 J Bagh 3	611567
Belgium	7 G. Links 3	618667
Bhutan	A 1/21 Shanti Niketan-23	670561
Brazil	8 Aurgz Road	617652
Bulgaria	150 G. Links 3	619313
Burma	3/50 F Nyaya Marg Ch. Puri 21	70125
Chile	1/23 Shanti Niketan-23	671718
China	Shanti Path Ch. Puri 21	70349
Cambodia	82 D. Micha Marg 21	372771
Congo	5 G. Links 3	619455
Cuba	56 Ring Road	926386
Czechoslovakia	45 Sunder Nagar	618381
Denmark	6 G. Links	618354
Ethiopia	29 P. Raj Road	611326
Finland	42 G. Links 3	617810
France	2 Curzon Rond	618021

**German Democratic**

<b>Republic</b>	<b>2 Nyaya Mg.</b>	<b>374204</b>
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**German Federal**

<b>Republic</b>	<b>6/50 C. Shanti Path Ch. Puri</b>	<b>74361</b>
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<b>Greece</b>	<b>188 J. Bagh</b>	<b>617800</b>
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<b>Hungarian</b>	<b>15 J. Bagh</b>	<b>618014</b>
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<b>Indonesia</b>	<b>50 A Ch. Puri</b>	<b>75988</b>
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<b>Iran</b>	<b>37, G. Links</b>	<b>611184</b>
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<b>Iraq</b>	<b>33, G. Links</b>	<b>618011</b>
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<b>Ireland</b>	<b>13 J. Bagh</b>	<b>617435</b>
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<b>Italy</b>	<b>13 G. Links</b>	<b>618311</b>
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<b>Japan</b>	<b>50 G. Ch. puri</b>	<b>74271</b>
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<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Micha Mrg. Ch puri</b>	<b>373495</b>
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<b>Korea</b>	<b>11 Bara Khamba Road</b>	<b>44584</b>
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<b>Kuwait</b>	<b>19 Fr. Coly.</b>	<b>630900</b>
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<b>Laos</b>	<b>4, Cir. Road, Ch. puri</b>	<b>373541</b>
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<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>10 Sdr. Ptl. Road</b>	<b>373174</b>
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<b>Mexico</b>	<b>136 G. Links</b>	<b>718493</b>
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<b>Mongolian</b>	<b>34 G. Links</b>	<b>618921</b>
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<b>Monoco</b>	<b>D. 1. Def. Coly.</b>	<b>623193</b>
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<b>Morocco</b>	<b>190, J. Bagh</b>	<b>611035</b>
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<b>Nepal</b>	<b>Bara Khamba Road</b>	<b>48648</b>
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<b>Netherlands</b>	<b>6/50 F. Shanti Path Ch. Puri</b>	<b>79271</b>
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<b>Norway</b>	<b>Ktlya Mg. Ch. puri</b>	<b>75982</b>
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<b>Peru</b>	<b>D. 290 Def. Coly.</b>	<b>622939</b>
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<b>Philippines</b>	<b>N. 50 Nyaya Mrg. Ch. Puri</b>	<b>78491</b>
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<b>Poland</b>	<b>29 G. Links</b>	<b>618599</b>
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<b>Romania</b>	<b>9. Tis Jan. Marg</b>	<b>619086</b>
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<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	<b>1E Maharani Bagh</b>	<b>632081</b>
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<b>Spain</b>	<b>12 P. Raj Road</b>	<b>611481</b>
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<b>Sudan</b>	<b>6 J. Bagh</b>	<b>619325</b>
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Swedan	Nyaya Marg. Ch. Puri	74261
Switzerland	Nyaya Marg. Ch. Puri	74255
Thailand	56 N. Nyaya Mag. Ch. Puri	75985
Turkey	27 J. Bagh	611921
United Arab	66 Sunder Ngr.	611101
U.S.S.R	Shanti Path Ch. Puri	75875
Vietnam	72 Sunder Ngr.	619200
Yeman	B. 59 Gr. Kailash	613231
Yugoslavia	3/50 G. Niti Marg	72211

### HIGH COMMISSIONS

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
Australia	1/509 Shanti Path Ch. Puri	70336
Bangla Desh	B/20 Gr. Kailash	615668
British	Ch. Puri	70371
Canada	Shanti Path Ch. Puri	619461
Ceylon	27 Ktlya Mrg. Ch. Puri	370201
Ghana	2 G. Links	618391
Kenya	E 27 Def Coly.	618106
Malasia	3 Laj Road J. Pura Extn.	72336
Newzealand	39 G. Links	618281
Nigeria	169 J. Bagh	618034
Singapore	48 G. Links	618139
Tanzania	E 106 Gr. Kailash	632062
Trinidad	131 J. Bagh	618186
Uganda	11 A G. Links	818351

### HOTELS

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
Agra Hotel	16. D. Ganj	278041

Air Lines	Opp. N D.I. Rly. Station	517572
Central Court Hotel	Con. Cir.	47006
Claridge Hotel	12 Aurgazeb Road	619411
Fort View	Ch. Chowk	278394
Ambassador Hotel	S.S. Park	386679
Hotel Broadway	Asaf Ali Road	273821
Hotel Continental	74 Regal Bldg.	310011
Hotel Flora	D. Ganj	273634
Hotel Imperial	Jan Path	311511
Hotel Janpath	Jan Path	301591
Hotel Lodhi	Laj. Rai Road	619422
Hotel Marina	Con. Place	42201
Hotel President	Asaf Ali Road	277836
Hotel Rajdoot	Mathura Road	79583
Hotel Ranjit	Maharaja Ranjit Singh Road	275021
Vigyan Bhawan		381339
Hotel Vikram	Ring Road	625639
Maidan's Hotel	7 Ali Pur Road	221591
Nirula's Hotel	Con. Circus	44305
Oberoi Inter	Dr. Zakir Husain Marg	386161
Continental		
Y.M.C.A.		
Tourist Hotel	Jai Singh Road	311915

## CLUBS

Chaturanga ; Flat	Shankar Mkt-I	4-4191
Chelmsford :	Raisina Rd-1	38-1552
Constitution Club ;	V.B. Ptl, Hs. Rafi Marg-I	38-1849
Defence Services Club ;	National Stadium-I	38-2181
Defence Services Sailing Club !	Okhla-20	63-0863
Delhi & District Cricket Association Ltd.		

	Will Pavillion-I	27-4514
Delhi Flying Club ; Sfdjg Arprt-3		61-1885 61-8271
Engg Dept.		61-8161
Delhi Golf : Dr. Zkr, Hsn. Mrg-3		61-1298 61-8271
Delhi Golf : Dr. Zkr. Hsn. Mrg-3		38-3422
Delhi Gymkhana (Hall Porter)		61-8231
2 Sfdjg Rd-11		61-8232
Secy		61-8233
Delhi Race (1940) Ltd ; Race Course Rd-II		61-7741
National Sports Club of India : Mathura Rd-I		38-6261
Panch Shila Club ; Panch Shl Pk-17		7-4352
Roshanara : Roshanara Rd-7		22-3584
Asst Secy, S.G. Sarup		22-2765
Res. Sarup S.G.		26-1591
Talkatora ; Talkatora Rd-I		38-7517
Vaughan Officer's Institute ; DI-Cant-10		39-1147
Young Businessmens Club ; 2131 Tik Bzr-6		26 7251

## DELHI

1. General Posts & Telegraph Office, G.P.O. Building, Kashmiri Gate, Delhi,	224369
2. New Delhi G.P.O.	18830
Police	100
Fire	101
Ambulance	201
Railways—	
Delhi Main	266001
New Delhi	43091

## CINEMAS

Ajanta ; Ajay Encl 18	39-1040
Alpana ; M. Town-9	22-3311
Amba ; S. Mandi-7	22-1166
Defence Services Cinema ; An. Prbt-5	56-1142
Defence Service Cinema ; Di Cantt-10	391050
Defence Services Cinema	

Zonal Mgr. S. S. Mehta ; T20 Transit Camp.

Red Fort-6	274597
Delite : A. Ali Rd-1	272903
Eros ; J. Pura Extn-14	7-4642
Excelsior ; Nr. H. Qazi Police Stn-6	26-1648
Filmistan ; Model Basti-6	51-3821
Golcha ; D. Ganj-6	27-2211
Imperial Talkies ; Chuna Mandi P. Ganj-55	27-7453
Jagat ; Nr. Jama Masjid-6	262781
Jubilee Talkies ; Fountain Ch. Ch-6	26-5593
Khanna Talkies : P. Ganj-45	27-7669
Kumar ; Ch. Ch-6	26-2710
Liberty ; (Vijayshree Ltd) ; 19B Rtk. Rd.-5	56-2998
Luxmi Palace ; G. Nag-31	21-2243
Majestic ; Ch. Ch-6	26-5069
Minerva ; K. Gate-6	22-5925
Moti Talkies ; Ch. Ch-6	27-5693
Naaz ; Jhandewalan Est-55	56-4693
Natraj ; Moti Nagar-15	58-7382
New Amar Talkies : Aj-Gate-6	26-4155
Novelty ; S. P. Mukerjee Mrg-6	26-3142
Odeon ; Con. Pl-1	4-4244



Palace ; Roshanara Rd-7	51-6155
Palam Cinema ; Di. Cantt-10	39-1440
Paras Cinema ; Kalkaji Distt Centre-24	63-0851
Plaza Theatre ; Con. Pl-1	[4-0851 4-2898
Race Course ; Race course Rd-11	61-7227
Regal Theatre ; Regal Bldg-1	[31-2053 21-2245
Ritz ; K. Gate-6	22-5454
Rivoli Theatre ; Khark Singh Mrg-1	312227
Shalimar Cinema ; Mathura Rd. Bhogal-14	63-2129
Shiela Theatre ; D. B. Gupta Road-55	51-7515
Stadium ; National Stadium-1	38-3307
Vivek ; S Ptl. Ngr-8	[58-7101 58-2132
Westend Taikies ; Bara Tooti S. Bazar-6	51-4104

## INFORMATION BUREAU

Ahtomobile Association of Upper India  
14F Lila Ram Building Connaught Place,  
Ph : 40319, 42063.

British Information Services  
Chanakyapuri, Ph : 70371.

Govt. of India Information Centre  
Imperiol Building H Block Connaught Circus, Ph : 46397.

Japan Information Centre  
10 Kusturba Gandhi Marg. Ph : 44646. 45714.

Press Information Bureau  
(Min. of Information & Broadcasting) A Wing Shastri  
Bhavan Dr. Rajinder Prasad, Ph : 385256.

**Tourist Information Counter**

Palam Airport, Ph : 392131/286.

**Tourist Office (Govt. of India)**

Tourist & General Information 88 Janpath. Ph : 43005.

**United Nations Information Centre**

1 Barakhamba Road, Ph ; 43732, 44853.

**United States Information Service**

24, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, Ph : 46841.

**USSR Information Department**

25, Barrkhamba Road, Ph : 40585, 45370.

## **BANKS AND AUTHORISED MONEY CHANGERS.**

**Allahabad Bank**

17 Parliament Street, Ph : 311062.

**American Express International**

A Block Connaught Place Ph : 43551.

**Bank of India**

54 Janpath, Ph : 55814.

**Bank of Tokyo Ltd**

Jeevan Vihar, Parliament Street, Ph : 310916.

**Central Bank of India**

Parliament Street, Ph : 311170.

**Chartered Bank**

17 Parliament Street. Ph. 310195.

**First National City Bank**

Jeevan Vihar, Parliament Street Ph. 311116.

**Mercantile Bank Ltd.**

E-Block, Connaught Place, Ph. 44361.

**Grindlays Bank Ltd.**

10, Parliament Street, Ph. 311091.

**Punjab National Bank**

Parliament Street. Ph. 382061.

**Reserve Bank of India**

6 Parliament Street, Ph. 383901.

**State Bank of India**

11 Parliament Street, Ph. 312635.

**Union Bank of India**

14/15 F Connaught Place Ph. 40119.

**United Commercial Bank**

Parliament Street, Ph. 383298.

## **CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS**

**Bharatiya Kala Kendra**

Teaching Block Lytton Road. Ph. 386428.

**Gandharya Mahavidyalaya**

42 C Pram House, Connaught Place, Ph. 46136.

**Lalit Kala Akademi**

Rabindra Bhavan, Feroz Shah Road, Ph. 387241.

**National School of Drama and Acting**

Theatre Institute, Rabindera Bhavan, Feroz Shah Road  
Ph. 387402.

**Triveni Kala Sangam**

205, Tan Sen Marg, Ph. 44297.

## DISCOTHEQUES

### The Cellar

Regal Building, Connaught Circus Ph. 411444 Music :  
Recorded Open for lunch and dinner.

### Safna

Mahajan Building. Ring Road, Ph. 79863 Music ; Band  
Cabaret, 6.30 p.m.—8.30 p.m. 9.30 p.m.—midnight.

### Sensation

Oberoï Maidens, Alipur Road, Ph. 221519 Music : Band  
and recorded 9.00 p.m. onwards Cover charges : Rs. 7.50  
per head Rs. 12.50 per head on Saturdays.

### Tabela

Hotel Oberoi Intercontinental, Dr. Zakir Husain Marg,  
Ph. 386161 Music : Recorded Open : 9.00 p.m.—midnight.  
Admission open to members and residents.

### Wheels

Hotel Ambassador Ph. 385431, Music : Band and recorded  
Open : 8 p.m. onwards Cover Charges : Rs. 8.00 per head  
Rs. 10.00 per head on Saturdays.

## SHOPPING CENTRES

### ART GALLERIES

#### Doomi Mal Gallery

8-A, Connaught Place, Ph. 44452 (Best in Modern Oil  
Paintings, Graphics, Water Colours, Batik paintings and  
antiques.)

#### Kumar Gallery

11, Sunder Nagar Market Phone 618875 (Contemporary  
Paintings by Indian Painters)

## BRASS ARTWARES & ANTIQUITIES

Bhag Singh Tirath Singh

11-95 Chah Rahat Bldg. Jama Masjid Ph. 265301 (Copper and Brass Artwares, Wood Carvings, Semi-Precious Stones and Antique-Jewellery)

Nirula's Copper Bazar

7, Sunder Nagar Market Phone 618604 Ashoka Hotel Branch Phone 370101/157 (Copper and Brass Artwares and Asiatic antiquities)

Narang & Co.

17, Sunder Nagar Market Phone 618477 (Copper and Brass artwares, rosewood, costume, jewellery and asiatic antiques.)

## CARPETS

East India Carpet Co. Pvt. Ltd.

A-Block, Connaught Place Ph. 48322 (Carpets.)

## DEPARTMENTAL STORES

Janakidas & Co.

23-F, Connaught Place Phone 44926 (Crocery, Presentation. Shoes, Travel goods, General Merchandise, Cosmetics, Readymade garments and Provisions)

## HAIRDRESSERS

Roy & James

2 N-Block, Connaught Circus Ph. 49428 (Hair Dressers & wigs dealers)

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